What is claimed:

1. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising:
   (a) identifying a patient in need of an angiogenesis inhibitor; and
   (b) administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR gamma ligand, wherein angiogenesis is inhibited in the patient.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is a mammal.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the mammal is human.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR gamma ligand is an angiogenesis inhibiting amount.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an RXR receptor ligand.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of (+)-5-[[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy] phenyl]methyl]-2,4-thiazolidinedione: (troglitazone); 5-[4-[2-(5-ethylpyridin-2-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (pioglitazone); 5-[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (ciglitazone); 4-(2-naphthylmethyl)- 1,2,3,5- oxathiadiazole-2-oxide; 5-[4-[2-[N-(benzoxazol-2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-5-methylthiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[2,4-dioxo-5-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl) ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2[N-methyl-N-(phenoxycarbonyl)amino] ethoxy] benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-phenoxyethoxy) benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl) ethylsulfonyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[[4-(3-hydroxy-1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidione-2,4-dione; 5-[(2-benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzopyran)-5-ylmethyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione: (englitazone); 5-[[2-(2-naphthylmethyl) benzoxazol]-5-ylmethyl] thiadiazoline -2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(3-phenylureido)ethoxyl] benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2- [N-(benzoxazol-2-yl) –N- methylamino]ethoxy]benzy]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-

phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-ylmethyl) benzofuran- 5-ylmethyl]- oxazolidine- , 4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino] ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (BRL 49653); and 5-[4-[2- [N- (benzoxazol -2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-oxazolidine-2,4-dione.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of $PGA_1$, $PGA_2$, $PGB_1$, $PGB_2$, $PGD_1$, $PGD_2$, $PDJ_2$, 15-deoxy-12,14-delta-$PGJ_2$, and 12-delta-$PGJ_2$.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is a fatty acid containing about 10 to about 26 carbon atoms and zero to about 6 carbon-carbon double bonds or carbon-carbon triple bonds.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has a disease or disorder characterized by undesirable excessive neovascularization.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of a neoplasm, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, diabetic and other retinopathy, endometriosis, retrolental fibroplasia, age-related macular degeneration, neovascular glaucoma, thyroid hyperplasia, tissue transplantation, lung inflammation, obesity, and chronic inflammation.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the neoplasm is a solid malignant tumor.

12. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient, comprising:
    (a) identifying a patient with a disease or disorder selected from the group consisting of a neoplasm, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, thyroid hyperplasia, endometriosis, lung inflammation, obesity, and chronic inflammation; and
    (b) administering an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a PPAR gamma ligand, wherein angiogenesis is inhibited in the patient.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the patient is a mammal.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the mammal is a human.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an RXR receptor ligand.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of (+)-5-[[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy] phenyl]methyl]-2,4-thiazolidinedione: (troglitazone); 5-[4-[2-(5-ethylpyridin-2-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (pioglitazone); 5-[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (ciglitazone); 4-(2-naphthylmethyl)- 1,2,3,5- oxathiadiazole-2-oxide; 5-[4-[2-[N-(benzoxazol-2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-5-methylthiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[2,4-dioxo-5-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl) ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2[N-methyl-N-(phenoxycarbonyl)amino] ethoxy] benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-phenoxyethoxy) benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl) ethylsulfonyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[[4-(3-hydroxy-1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidione-2,4-dione; 5-[(2-benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzopyran)-5-ylmethyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione: (englitazone); 5-[[2-(2-naphthylmethyl) benzoxazol]-5-ylmethyl] thiadiazoline -2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(3-phenylureido)ethoxyl] benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2- [N-(benzoxazol-2-yl) –N- methylamino]ethoxy]benzy]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-ylmethyl) benzofuran- 5-ylmethyl]- oxazolidine- , 4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino] ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (BRL 49653); and 5-[4-[2- [N- (benzoxazol -2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-oxazolidine-2,4-dione.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of $PGA_1$, $PGA_2$, $PGB_1$, $PGB_2$, $PGD_1$, $PGD_2$, $PDJ_2$, 15-deoxy-12,14-delta-$PGJ_2$, and 12-delta-$PGJ_2$.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is a fatty acid containing about 10 to about 26 carbon atoms and zero to about 6 carbon-carbon double bonds or carbon-carbon triple bonds.

19. A method of providing an article of manufacture for inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient, comprising the step of providing:

(a) a container comprising a composition having a therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR gamma ligand therein; and

(b) an indication that the composition can be used to inhibit angiogenesis.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the patient is a mammal.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the mammal is human.

22. The method of claim 19, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR gamma ligand is an angiogenesis inhibiting amount.

23. The method of claim 19, further comprising the step of providing a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an RXR receptor ligand.

24. The method of claim 19, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of (+)-5-[[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy] phenyl]methyl]-2,4-thiazolidinedione: (troglitazone); 5-[4-[2-(5-ethylpyridin-2-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (pioglitazone); 5-[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione: (ciglitazone); 4-(2-naphthylmethyl)- 1,2,3,5- oxathiadiazole-2-oxide; 5-[4-[2-[N-(benzoxazol-2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-5-methylthiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[2,4-dioxo-5-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl) ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2[N-methyl-N-(phenoxycarbonyl)amino] ethoxy] benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-phenoxyethoxy) benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl) ethylsulfonyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[[4-(3-hydroxy-1-methylcyclohexyl) methoxy]benzyl]thiadiazolidine-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) ethoxyl]benzyl]thiadiazolidione-2,4-dione; 5-[(2-benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzopyran)-5-ylmethyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione: (englitazone); 5-[[2-

(2-naphthylmethyl) benzoxazol]-5-ylmethyl] thiadiazoline -2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2-(3-phenylureido)ethoxyl] benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[2- [N-(benzoxazol-2-yl) –N- methylamino]ethoxy]benzy]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[4-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl) propionyl]benzyl]thiadiazoline-2,4-dione; 5-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-ylmethyl) benzofuran- 5-ylmethyl]- oxazolidine- , 4-dione; 5-[4-[2-[N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino] ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (BRL 49653); and 5-[4-[2- [N- (benzoxazol -2-yl)-N-methylamino] ethoxy]benzyl]-oxazolidine-2,4-dione.

25. The method of claim 19, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is selected from the group consisting of $PGA_1$, $PGA_2$, $PGB_1$, $PGB_2$, $PGD_1$, $PGD_2$, $PDJ_2$, 15-deoxy-12,14-delta-$PGJ_2$, and 12-delta-$PGJ_2$.

26. The method of claim 19, wherein the PPAR gamma ligand is a fatty acid containing about 10 to about 26 carbon atoms and zero to about 6 carbon-carbon double bonds or carbon-carbon triple bonds.

27. The method of claim 19, wherein a label provides the indication.

28. An article of manufacture for inhibiting angiogenesis prepared by the method of claim 19.

29. An article of manufacture for inhibiting angiogenesis comprising:

(a) a container;

(b) a composition within the container comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR gamma ligand; and

(c) an indication that the composition can be used to inhibit angiogenesis.